



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

ADDENDA ON LARYMNA AND CYRTONE

THE following are brief notes upon some new material which came to hand only after the second article on Locrian topography had gone to press.—M. L. Cayeux, *Revue Scientifique*, May 9, 1914, p. 585, adduces the “quais” at Larymna as evidence that the sea level in Greece has not changed materially from antiquity to the present. While there is a superficial resemblance to quays in the walls at Larymna owing to the fact that the débris behind them has been levelled up for the most part to the top of the still standing courses, the extent of the construction, the existence of several towers, and the continuity with what are undoubtedly fortifications, especially the polygonal section beside the inner harbor, make it quite certain that we have here nothing but city walls.—Ph. Négri, *Roches cristallophylliens et tectonique de la Grèce*, Athens 1915, pp. 105 ff., expresses the expert opinion that the stone used in the walls is identical with that of the strata in the immediate vicinity, from which one might conclude that the similar material employed at Halae was transported thither from the quarries at Larymna, no doubt by sea. In that case it would appear that the fortification of these two sites was the outcome of a general concerted policy, and my suggestion that this was due to the naval policy of Epaminondas would be thereby supported. Regarding the comparatively insignificant depth of erosion (15 to 20 cm.) on the lower courses of the wall, which are now lapped by the water, M. Négri believes that, had the sea always been at this level, such soft stone would have been much more deeply eroded. While this is no doubt true, and in so far substantiates my view about the change of level, it must be remembered that the falling outward of the upper courses, many blocks of which can still be seen in the water, has doubtless greatly retarded the erosion of the standing wall. M. Négri has also discovered an ancient, now submerged, quarry on the opposite side of the bay, about 200 m. southwest of the landing

place of the mining company. Ten drums of columns, measuring 1.65 to 1.70 m. and 0.60 m. in thickness, with knobs for transportation, can be seen. This establishes the fact of an appreciable local subsidence, but in view of the severe seismic disturbances to which this region is subject, can hardly be used as direct evidence for a similar change of level on the opposite side of the bay, as indeed M. Négris himself admits.—Regarding the etymology of Larymna, I observe that Fick, *Bezz. Beitr.* XXI, p. 277, accepts the one given by Hesychius (see above, p. 60).

Mr. A. W. Gomme, in an admirable essay entitled 'The Topography of Boeotia and the Theories of M. Bérard,' *Annual of the British School at Athens*, XVIII, 1911–1912, touches upon several interesting points which concern my inquiries. Following M. Bérard's well known principles of ancient sailing, Mr. Gomme (p. 98) notes that the protected harbor of Larymna with its copious water supply must have frequently attracted passing merchant vessels, a circumstance which, added to its admirable location as the natural outlet of the Copaic basin, would surely have made it a considerable port so long as that basin was in a flourishing condition. He also calls attention to the fact that a good part of the route from Anthedon to Orchomenus is "steep and rocky" (p. 200), but that to Thebes is "not difficult," so that Anthedon appears as the more natural outlet of the latter, whereas "the route from Larymna to Orchomenus is easy (when the Copais is drained), to Thebes circuitous and difficult," with the result that Larymna appears to be the natural outlet of the former. [I should, however, hardly call the Kephalaria valley above Larymna "rough," as such hill valleys go in Greece, and I doubt if the trip from Larymna to Karditza be "a full day's journey ἀνδρὶ εὐζώνῳ." I walked the distance myself between 2.30 and 9.15 p.m. by a smoother, but more circuitous route, and spent about two hours of that time in an examination of Gla and the Megale Katavothra.] The observation that there never could have been any important settlements on the Skrop-
oneri bay (p. 195), owing to the general character of the district, serves to confirm my arguments against Leake's view that Lower Larymna was located there (*A.J.A.* XX, pp. 34 ff.). The line from Orchomenus to the Bay of Opus by way of Abae and Hyampolis could never have been a main connection with the sea for the Copaic basin, because it led through an outlying portion of Phocis and the very heart of Opuntian Locris, districts over which

there is no evidence that the Minyans exercised control, and was an appreciably longer route than that to Larymna, even for Orchomenus itself which lay at the head of this line, and very much longer for the rest of the Copaic basin which naturally looked for its outlet down the course of the dikes and rivers to the sea. The two short trails over the mountains, described on pp. 201 f., are of course quite out of the question as arteries of trade. The route to the Gulf of Corinth cannot have been much employed, partly because of its difficulty (pp. 203 f., 205, note), but mainly because in the days of the Minyans there could have been little commerce with the West as compared with the East. All these considerations tend to support my contention that Larymna was the main harbor of Orchomenus. That is not to claim with M. Bérard that Minyan wealth was wholly, or even in the main, due to commerce (certainly Mr. Gomme has shown that his "law of the isthmus" is absurdly applied to Boeotia), but merely to point out that whatever commerce the Minyans did possess must have passed almost exclusively by way of Larymna. Possibly Mr. Gomme, in a justifiable but perhaps excessive reaction against the fantasies of M. Bérard, has exaggerated somewhat the difficulties of communication and the consequent scantiness of commerce; for the Minyans and the Cadmeans were in such close contact with the Minoan world that the whole external aspect of their civilization was determined thereby, and a considerable development of commerce would seem to be an inevitable concomitant of affluence and unity of culture; moreover, we should not forget that Orchomenus was a member of the Calaurian amphictiony until the historical period. Mr. Gomme asserts further that "it (the influence of Orchomenus) does not exist either in Halae or Larymna" (p. 209). Since, however, neither place is mentioned more than two or three times outside of the geographers, this would seem to be overemphasizing the *argumentum ex silentio*. As for Halae, indeed, I see no reason to suppose that it ever had important Minyan connections; certainly it is anything but the natural outlet for the Copaic basin. But for Larymna the case is different. It is the closest, most easily accessible, and best harbor, and cannot fail to have been utilized if there was any contact with the sea at all. Besides, there is the archaeological evidence in the shape of the old polygonal walls near Opus (*A.J.A.* XX, pp. 45 f.) and at Larymna itself, and the deep ruts near upper Larymna. And in speaking once

more of the ruts, I am reminded that in the article on Larymna above, I neglected to report that on the way over the saddle between the Copaic lake and the upper valley of Larymna I had observed "traces of ancient wheel ruts," as I jotted down in my note book at the time. These clearly belong to the same road which is so easily traced at Upper Larymna.

I note further that Mr. Gomme adds his authority (p. 201, note) to the list of those who, for quite sufficient reasons, deny that Pausanias ever made the trip from Acraephium (or better Acraephia) to Copae by the route which he describes (cf. *A.J.A.* XX, p. 33, 6); also that his excellent map, pl. IX, locates Hyettus correctly; finally that Mr. Gomme gives a good description of the trail which leads from Lutsi directly across the mountain by way of Dragana to the valley of the Platanus, so that the statement of Pausanias about what one would find on the other side if he crossed the mountain from Cyrtone, is correct enough in implying that there actually was such a road. I was aware of the existence of this route, and have in fact a photograph of its lower course on the Locrian side, but neglected to mention it specifically in the discussion above (*A.J.A.* XX, pp. 163 ff.). That this trail does not lead directly through Cyrtone (Kolaka), is hardly more than a slight inaccuracy of statement, for it does debouch into the general district where Olmones, Hyettus, and Cyrtone are located, crossing the summit almost midway between Hyettus and Cyrtone, the two nearest ancient towns.

I ought also to note that Fick, *Bezz. Beitr.* XXII, pp. 49 f., although he is inclined to regard Φοῖνιξ and Ἑλαία as possible names for springs (cf. above, p. 171), is unable to cite any parallels for the usage.

W. A. OLDFATHER.

UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS.